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APPENDIX I.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 264 on page 107]

The only lasting solution to the problem of firewood shortage or its prevailing high price is to increase the fuel resources of the State. Accordingly, fuel trees have been raised during the Second Five-Year Plan under two schemes relating to the State Forest Department, viz., the Scheme for afforestation of dry fuel forests and the Scheme for casuarina plantations. The area actually achieved or planted during the Second Five-Year Plan period is 58,840 acres of fuel trees and 3,265 acres of casuarina.

The targets aimed at under the Third Five-Year Plan are 57,000 acres of dry fuel forests and 3,000 acres of casuarina plantations. Out of this, during 1961–62, an area of 9,084 acres of dry fuel forests and 735 acres of casuarina plantations have been achieved. The targets for 1962–63 are 8,680 acres of dry fuel forests and 717 acres of casuarina plantations.

Fuel trees are also raised under the Farm Forestry Scheme. An area of 6,658 acres has been covered under this Scheme during 1961–62. It is also proposed to raise fast growing species for fuel purposes over an area of 1,000 acres in the Chingleput, Cuddalore North, Cuddalore South and Vellore East Forest Divisions during 1962–63 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2·83 lakhs.

APPENDIX II.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 265 on page 108]

(*a*) The following are the concessions given to the Scheduled Castes from the Harijan Welfare Department under the State funds :—

(1) Provision of house-sites ;

(2) Provision of wells for supply of drinking water ;

(3) Provision of sanitary amenities, pathways, street-lighting, burning or burial grounds ;

(4) Grants to private bodies engaged in social and economic uplift of the eligible communities ;

(5) Assignment or lease of lands for cultivation ; and

(6) Scholarships, schools and hostel facilities and supply of mid-day meals.

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Financial assistance is given to the Scheduled Castes from the Harijan Welfare Department under the Grant-in-aid and the Centrally-sponsored schemes for the following purposes :—

(i) Construction of houses.

(ii) Agricultural development such as supply of plough bulls, agricultural implements, seeds and irrigation wells and formation of land colonisation co-operative societies.

(iii) Development of cottage industries like handpounding of rice, leather goods production, tannery, basket making, brick and tile industry, poultry farming, etc., and organisation of milk supply co-operative societies.

(iv) Subsidy to technically trained persons to enable them to settle down in trade.

(v) Scholarships under the decentralised Government of India Scholarships Scheme for post-Matric studies for Scheduled Castes.

The Education Department grants full fee concessions to the Scheduled Caste students at all stages of their education. Sixteen per cent of the seats in all education institutions are reserved for admission of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students put together.

For appointment in Government services also, sixteen per cent of the vacancies are reserved for Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes put together. According to the rule of reservation, appointments shall be made in the order of rotation specified in that rule in every cycle of 25 vacancies. The rule of reservation is followed generally in the case of direct recruitment; it is however, followed in the case of recruitment by transfer to certain Gazetted posts from the corresponding non-gazetted posts. Certain concessions in the matter of age is also given to the Scheduled Caste. The prescribed age-limit for the various services shall not apply for appointment of a Scheduled Caste candidate to a post for which a qualification lower than the degree has been prescribed if such a candidate possesses a qualification higher than the minimum general educational qualification. The age-limit shall not also apply in the case of appointment of a Scheduled Caste candidate to a post for which a degree qualification has been prescribed if such a candidate possesses a degree or any other equivalent qualifications. For appointment of a Scheduled Caste candidate to a post for which minimum general educational or lower qualification has been prescribed, the age-limit for him is 30 whereas it is 25 in respect of others. Scheduled Caste candidates are exempted from the payment of application fees for appointment to posts both within and outside of the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission, if they have passed the Intermediate examination or taken a Degree or acquired any equivalent qualification. A lower percentage of marks in some subjects in S.S.L.C. is also prescribed for the Scheduled Castes for purposes of minimum general educational qualification. A lower standard for the Scheduled Castes has also been prescribed by the Madras Public Service Commission in the oral and written tests conducted by it.

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(*b*) For eligibility for educational concessions from the State Governm nt the annual income of the parents or guardians of the applicants from all sources should not exceed Rs. 1,200 in the case of those studying in the pre-Matric courses and Rs. 1,500 in the case of these studying in post-Matric courses. The Gover ment have since issued orders raising the limit of income for pre-Matric c urses from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 with effect from 1962–63 onwards. In the case of Government of India scholarships, 'Means Test' is applied according to the rules laid down by the Government of India. In regard to other concessions such as provision of house-sites, etc., only poor and deserving Harijans are given these concessions.

Scheduled Caste candidates are eligible for all service concessions referred to above, provided they satisfy the requirements governing the concessions.

APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 267 on page 109.]

(*a*) There are 15 District Co-operative Central Banks with the Madras State Co-operative Bank at their apex and 96 Primary Land Mortgage Banks with the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank at their apex. The working capital of these banks as on 31st March 1962 was as follows :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
State Co-operative Bank	34,73 05
District Co-operative Central Banks (15) ..	45,81·24
Central Land Mortgage Bank	11,27·14
Primary Land Mortgage Banks (96) ..	9,20·79

(*b*) The working capital of the Central Banks consists of their share capital, reserve fund, deposits from public and borrowings from the State Co-operative Bank and Reserve Bank of India. The working capital of the Land Mortgage Banks consists of their share capital, reserve fund, borrowings by floatation of debentures, temporary accommodation from the Government and Overdraft from the State Bank of India.

(*c*) The details regarding the amount collected from each source and interest paid thereon are indicated below :—

	State Co-operative Bank.	*District Co-operative Central Banks.*	*Central Land Mortgage Banks.*	*Primary Land Mortgage Banks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
1 Share capital ..	2,50·43	459·34	29·59	61·98
2 Reserve Fund ..	36·16	90·83	21·34	12·97
3 Other funds ..	19·98	75·18	..	2·88
4 Deposits .	740·80	12,40·04	..	..
5 Borrowings ..	24,25·68	27,15·85	135·00	..
6 Debentures ..	..	..	934·00	..
7 Other reserves	..	..	7·21	..
8 Loans from Central Land Mortgage Bank.	..	..	..	842·96
	34,73·05	45,81·24	11,27·14	920·79